

SPEECH BY AIR VICE-MARSHAL NGUYEN CAO KY  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
OCTOBER 1, 1965

SAIGON, Oct. 1 (VP)

My fellow Vietnamese,

My comrades-in-arms,

The June 14, 1965 Declaration of the Armed Forces clearly stated the reasons why the Armed Forces had to accept once again, the responsibility of leading the nation.

"Together the declaration said, we will renovate this society and build a new Viet Nam. Together, we will lead the people towards progress in all fields to keep the pace with the progress of mankind. We have the duty of bequeathing to the future generations glorious pages of history and solid institutions, based on freedom, justice and brotherhood love."

Today, to mark our three-month leadership tenure, with the agreement of the Directory, as the Commissioner in charge of the Executive I present to our fellow Vietnamese and comrades-in-arms a reports on the general policy of the government concerning the current problems facing our nation.

My fellow Vietnamese,

My Comrades-in-arm,

On November 1, 1963, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam overthrew the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, starting a revolution which the people entire have been longing for. The collapse of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, was the inevitable consequence of the long treason of a regime deeply engaged in the path of dictatorship, corruption and brutality. The Armed Forces could not tolerate the Diem regime the more so because this regime was deliberately using while already on the decline, the Armed Forces as a tool not to protect national freedom and independence against foreign invasion but only to suppress the people's just aspirations.

The revolution sparkled on November 1, 1963 was a spontaneous revolution. This revolution was ignited not by any individual or group or representatives of any political doctrine social class or economic force. It was a revolution of the people of which the Armed forces are the vanguard elements.

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SPEECH BY .....(2)

The whole people rose up to start the revolution, in order to oust a reactionary regime, in the hope of building a new regime capable of preserving and developing the innate rights of human being the rights to live to be free and to enjoy happiness. These rights are the very force that motivated the November 1, 1963 Revolution and drove the Vietnamese people to fight against the communist aggressors.

Because the Nov. 1, 1963 Revolution was a self-sparking one, it had the advantage of tolerating no other dictatorial trend to thrive and inherit the Ngo Dinh Diem regime. It neither tolerated the opportunist elements, who were self-styled "revolutionists" and wanted to usurp high-ranking positions in the government to only enjoy privileges. It is also because the Nov. 1, 1963 Revolution was a self-sparking one, that it entailed a bad consequence, that was the creation of a state of laxity quickly turned into a state of confusion interfering in all branches of national activities. Those who were in power in the wake of the revolution could not live up to their responsibilities. What is worse, most of them dared not assume responsibilities because of the moral handicap resulting from their "close connections with the ousted regime". Instead of guiding the mass towards order to help stabilise the situation, they indulged in demagogy and promptly surrendered to pressure from the masses.

The result was that not only the dictator was overthrown along with the elimination of all of his close assistants, but the entire administrative machinery from the central government down to the regional administration was shaken and a number of agencies dislocated. Even the Armed Forces -- an organization bound by the strongest discipline -- would have been dislocated had the general officers commanding the different Armed Services, Corps and large units not shown a strong will or made extraordinary efforts to preserve its integrity.

In the ensuing protracted disorder, the subsequent government were overthrown by the people although some of these governments were headed by statesmen with goodwill and who enjoyed the confidence of people from one group or another.

In the face of this internal situation of the Republic of Vietnam, how the Red imperialists and their lackeys in Hanoi regarded us? What maneuvers did they carry out in an attempt to conquer this free land?



SPEECH BY .....(3)

My fellow Vietnamese, Comrades-in-arms, be calm while I tell you the assessments made by the lackeys of the Red imperialists in Hanoi on our situation and their maneuvers to exploit this situation.

In his report made early this year on the situation in the South, Nguyen Van Vinh, an honorary brigadier general of the North Vietnamese Armed Forces who holds the functions of the Chairman of a committee in charge of the aggression against the South, assessed our military and political situations as follows:

About the military situation, Nguyen Van Vinh reported that our rear "shrunk in proportion with the dislocation of thousands of strategic hamlets and outposts"; our military strength became "more and more insufficient, the morale of our troops "lower and lower"; we had to disperse our troops but at the same time we had to use about 45 per cent of our regular troops to defend Saigon and Cholon"; our strategic reserve forces are "almost insignificant, and for this reason their defensive as well as offensive potentials are hardly used. In his conclusion, the Chairman of the aggressive committee against the South affirmed that (I quote his words): "Unavoidably there will be a wretched collapse of the morale and of the organization of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces when the striking force of our troops (Communist aggressors) becomes more aggressive."

About our political situation, the Chairman of the aggressive committee reported that the November 1, 1963 Revolution was but a "trick" and, "internal conflict in the South are spreading fast and developing in a very intricate way". The reports reads: "In the political field, the tricky democratic revolution of the enemy (the North Vietnamese Communists consider our entire Armed Forces and people as their enemy) after the overthrow of Ngo Dinh Diem had to end briefly after the replacement of Linh by Khanh. Faced with our fighting strength and their own internal conflicts, several coups d'etat succeeded. This situation reflects itself in the division of the various groups in the South into "indifferent" and most extremist groups. The latter group is represented by the young generals. Further more this situation also showed discord in questions about personal interests and positions, about parties, religions, Buddhism, Catholicism, about regions of the country, the North, the Center and the South and about personal hatred."



SPEECH BY ...(4)

With such an assessment of our situation it is obvious that the Red Imperialists and their lackeys in Hanoi had to order the Viet Cong in the South to strive to exploit this situation. In fact, during the past two years and till now, the Red Imperialists have been sending troops from the North into the South to help the Viet Cong to move from guerrilla warfare to mobile warfare in order to carry out large scale attacks. The Communist Imperialists had been and are striving to make use of all wicked maneuvers to sow dissension among us and to aggravate this dissension.

Along with military offensive waves, and political up- settings the Communist imperialists also conducted severe sabotage against our economy. They ordered their henchmen to destroy bridges, cut off roads and lay mines to prevent the transport of supplies from the cities to rural areas, and to strive to grab agricultural products from the tillers, and steal from farmers and fishermen money derived from the sales of fowl and fish. The ultimate aim of the Communist imperialists was to use every means to lift the price of rice in Saigon in the middle of this year from VN\$700 to VN\$5,000 a quintal, to make the cost of living in the cities to soar five-fold, even ten-fold. They hoped that with the soar of the cost of living, the anger of the people, especially of the poor, at the government would increased dragically thus leading the society to the "awful disintegrating state" such as they have always longed for.

Simultaneously with their offensive waves against the Republic of Viet Nam in the military, political and economic fields inside our national territory, the Communist imperialists also attacked us on the international scene through their propaganda. Propaganda machineries from 81 Communist parties throughout the world, along with thousands of their agencies, doubled their venomous efforts with the hope of severing the Republic of Viet Nam from its allies, and misrepresenting our struggle for the safeguard of freedom and national independence. Their propaganda offensive on the international scene against the Republic of Viet Nam has achieved a certain influence in a small number of countries which are under the pressure of Communist imperialism. But this Communist offensive, was indeed also a powerful stimulation for the civilized world, which help us to be more determined than tt ever to assist our country.

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SPEECH BY...(5)

Facing the danger that the Republic of Viet Nam could be engulfed by the Communist Imperialist, aggressive machinery, all the friendly countries together increased their aid for us, both morally and materially. At the request of the Republic of Viet Nam, the governments of the U.S., the Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand have sent their military units to help us. Following a legitimate self-defense plan, and very moderately, the Viet Nam Air Force and the U.S. Air Force have successfully bombed enemy military bases, staging areas, army barracks and supply depots in North Viet Nam.

Until the middle of this year, the presence of military units from friendly countries, along with the bombing of a number of military bases and logistical means of the Communists on both sides of the demarcation line, have not enabled us to drive off the Red imperialists' aggression yet. The strikes, however, prevented the Communists -- despite large units from the North equipped with great firepower -- from changing the balance of forces.

Since last June, the situation would have been more consolidated if the Republic of Viet Nam had not, once again, met with internal difficulties. On June 11, politicians, temporarily in charge of administering national institutions, were unable to find appropriate measures to solve their differences. So, they handed their powers to the Armed Forces. In accepting these responsibilities, the Armed Forces clearly defined the reasons and objectives of the military government which were the organization of the struggle against the Communist aggression until final victory and the implementation of a social revolution.

A provisional Convention, establishing basic structures for the national organization, was promulgated by the National Leadership Committee.

Entrusted with the task of organizing the administrative machinery and implementing the policy of the NLC, the government immediately after the setting up of the War Cabinet, announced a program including 26 points on urgent tasks covering all fields: war and politics, economy and finance, social welfare, education and culture, foreign affairs.



SPEECH BY...(6)

The war and revolutionary policies of the National Leadership Committee and the program of the government are basically correct. That is why they brought forth a great enthusiasm among the entire population. During the past 100 days, the implementation of the policy and the implementation of the program have progressed and recorded a number of tangible results.

In the military domain, we have ward off the VC monsoon offensive, in simpler words, we have smashed all offensive attempts which the Viet Cong had carefully prepared long in advance, with the hope of launching them on their commemorative days in August and September.

The Viet Cong, hidden in their most solid dens from Ba Long in Quang Tri province, through the Zone "D", to the Duoc forest in Ca Mau, have thoroughly been swept out by our forces. Meantime, nearly 2 Communist battalions, mostly infiltrated from the North, and lying near Chu Lai in Quang Tin province left behind over 600 bodies following attacks by units of the Vietnamese and U.S. forces.

Last week, the Communist invasion troops mobilized a division sized force for a new attack in Binh Dinh province with the hope of rebuilding their pressure in the region. However, the Government forces, with the courageous cooperation of local population, launched an operation that killed 1,350 of them.

With the gallant cooperation of navy, army, air, artillery and engineer units of the U.S., Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand, not only have we preserved all important bases along the coast of Central Viet Nam, extended government-controlled areas, guarded our frontier-defense network within which Duc Co is an isolated outpost ; not only we launch many attacks to destroy the enemy strongholds, and retake initiative in every battlefield, we also cleared many strategic communications axes which were closed for many years. All these decisive victories emphasize the outstanding efforts of the Armed Forces and have turned the tide of the war in a very short time. What is this driving power that has enabled us to score such lightning military feats ?

My dear fellow countrymen and Comrades-in-arms, it is the new incentive of the Revolution spirit which is burning in the hearts of our people and of our Armed Forces, which are backed by the entire Free World.



SPEECH BY...((7))

In the economic and financial fields, a number of measures have been carried out in the framework of an urgent action program. These measures aimed at laying foundations for a real social revolution which includes :

- the extermination of dishonest businessmen,
- the stabilization of market prices,
- the supply of food and goods from rural areas to the cities and vice-versa, so as to supply the villagers with prime necessity goods in their daily life,
- the setting up of security stocks to prevent shortage of foodstuffs,
- the establishment of agencies responsible for the purchase, storage and distribution of rice,
- the implementation of the housing policy, to improve the housing situation of the needy,
- the construction of 1,000 low-cost houses, each house costing VN\$20,000 and to be distributed to the working class,
- the purchase of vacant plots of land for resale to the needy people who will themselves build their houses, after providing such basic structures as roads, sewers, water and electricity,
- the promulgation of the right to stay and priority to purchase house and land,
- the import of 100 cars, 200 tri-lambrettas, other kinds of vehicles and spare-parts for taxicabs in order to make owners a number of taxi drivers and at the same time give them appropriate means for the exercise of their profession,
- the interruption of export of some products necessary for consumption needs of the population at home,
- the improvement of education, by building more schools and abolition of noon shifts in primary schools to protect the pupils' health,
- the improvement of wage status by increasing the salary of low-income employees, including the troops, and reducing that of a number of other government employees, with the view of mitigating somehow the differences among peoples of various social strata,
- the setting up of military dependent quarters, etc.

Concerning the promulgating of a new customs tariff, the government aims at levying heavy taxes on luxury goods to increase the national income, thus enabling the government to carry out social welfare programs to help the poor, and at the same time avoiding all shortages of goods for other classes having great consumption abilities.



SPEECH BY...(8)

Along with the above-mentioned objective, the life of the rural population also receives particular attention from the government which has decided to :

- push forward the improvement of living standards in rural areas,

- modify the status of farmers' associations,

- improve the land policy by amending the agrarian reform decree-law, aiming at assisting farmers and making owners of their land .

- grant full ownership to the farmers immediately after the distribution of . . . plots instead of provisional certificates as previously.

Besides, farmers are exempted from land tax. during the whole period they have to pay for the purchase of their ricefield -- within a maxima period of 12 years -- and at the same time, authorized to postpone the payment of their first instalment for one year.

More than that, public land and ricefields will be from now on distributed directly to farmers instead of renting them as previously.

Ricefields bought from French proprietors according to the September 10, 1958 agreement, totalling about 224,647 hectares, and scattering in 27 provinces, will be sold to farmers with the the same procedure.

Other intellectuals and experts and even some statesmen -- either those who had learned bitter experiences in the political arena or those who had long waited for occasions to cooperate with the government -- have given sign. of impatience. The attitude of these intellectuals, experts and statesmen has more or less influenced the mass that had, in the past, recourse to pressure. I deem it necessary to tell the entire people and my comrades-in-arms that the National Leadership Committee although being busy with many problems has always paid appropriate attention to all diverging views, either moderate or violent. I also deem it necessary to make it clear once again that state affairs are not the monopoly of any individual or group and that the destiny of the nation needs the moral and material contribution of all people actively engaged in struggle and constructive works.



SPEECH BY.....(9)

In brief, the general situation has been greatly improved. Three months ago, while accepting the power we had said we envisaged a new dawn for the People. We, at that time, only expressed a feeling. Now, in reviewing the obstacles we have surmounted, certainly our compatriots and comrades-in-arms agree with us that this brighter dawn for our people is not a mere utopia but a reality awaiting us. All the past difficulties are not liquidated, and more serious new ones may appear, because the nearer it is approaching final defeat, the more dangerous the enemy prove to be. However, we are confident that our compatriots, military and civilian, have all the necessary energy and determination to overcome these difficulties and will be able to conduct step by step our People towards this Dawn.

In the land reform policy, the legalisation of the ownership rights on the lands put under cultivation and the distribution of ownership certificates to the peasants in accordance with the policy of making the laborers the owners of the lands they till, have been achieved. The above certificates have been distributed for the first time in Lac Nghiep (Tuyen Duc) on Sept. 18, 1965 to 349 families of lowland and montagnard peasants and in Dau Bong (Tay Ninh) to 200 other families. Other certificates will be distributed in the future.

It is worth recalling that the land reform policy is being extended to all ethnic minorities living on the national territory and there is no discrimination between the lowland people and the tribesmen.

With regard to the ethnic minorities, the government will continue to promulgate many measures and implement a policy based on justice, and reason, and aimed at achieving the objective of national union and collective social progress.

All the aforesaid measures and decisions certainly are not routine administrative ones.

Furthermore, they will not be demagogic measures.

The fact that the War Cabinet has decided to take social revolution as the objective of the struggle, and has realised that the people in both urban and rural areas have equal responsibilities and are entitled to equal privileges, proves that the above mentioned decisions and measures are consistent with the overall national policy.

Of course, we need time to assess the results of these measures and to see whether they will be useful to the social revolution which constitutes the very objective of our struggle.



SPEECH BY..... (10)

Nevertheless, if we commonly realise that these are things that should be done, to lay lasting foundations to the social revolution, we must first be animated with confidence and faith.

In the political field, the implementation of our action program has yielded clear results in the rural areas. In many Western provinces in the Southern Area, the working people now can easily move from an area to another even in nighttime. In I Corps Area provinces, people who, a year ago were forced by the Vietcong terrorism and oppression to abandon all their properties and move elsewhere for security, are now actively planning a back-home movement to liberate their own villages from the Vietcong and rebuild them. The "Return to village" campaign instigated by the anti-communist refugees in Quang Ngai gathered has about 400 cadres and fighters in the first formation stage and has begun action since late August. In other areas, especially in the valley of the Mekong, the people are nurturing the same aspiration and are ready to launch similar campaigns.

All told, the results harvested in the political field, are still of a limited scale because of the too cautious and unbalanced way of implementing the program. The major institutions planned in the Provisional Charter such as the Economic and Social Councils, and the High Magistrate Council, have not been set up yet. This has caused a number of intellectuals in the cities to conceive deep concern and the suspicion that the Armed Forces wanted to establish a military dictatorship. Another segment of people may have been induced to think that the military administration contented itself with trumpeting over revolution without seeking to materialise it or with realising it only in part.

After reviewing the situation I now present our policies for waging the revolutionary struggle and for building peace.

② We must ask ourselves, what the real character of the peace is which we are fighting to achieve, what kind of a society we must build. We must have a clear conception of the future of our country and not merely worry about the coming hundred days. We have to think about the thousand days ahead.

During the next one thousand days this land will have to be completely controlled by free men. We want to decide everything ourselves, to have friendly relations with neighbouring countries, to live peacefully in the country which we have inherited from our fathers, in a nation where there is justice, on a land which is governed by men of integrity whose only ambition is to serve the people honestly and efficiently.



SPEECH BY.....(11)

The revolution which we are determined to carry out is a social revolution. Therefore in the next one thousand days we have to create a big change in every field of activity of the people. We have to create a new life in the countryside, a new life in the cities, a promising new life. (3)

Many multi-story buildings have been built not only in the capital, but also in Can Tho, Nha Trang, Da Nang, and are being built in many other cities. In the capital, Le Loi Boulevard is filled with cars. But not far from the big buildings, there are still many slums, there are still thousands of homes where parents and children are crowded into a dark and damp area of barely ten square meters. And further away, outside the cities, there are tens of thousands of families who all year long labor in the black mud and yet have as their only shelter a run-down hut to protect them from rain and sun. They do not have enough to eat, they have no decent clothing and neither doctor nor medicines when they are sick. On top of all that, these people are afraid of the big bullies on our side and also of the communist enemy.

Low Cost Housing

We have the duty not to allow the children who are today without clothes, who are today illiterate, to grow up and continue to live for ever a dark life, in misery, in oppression, in injustice. That is why, within the big framework of the social revolution, we have to start first with the realization of the Living Standard Revolution.

Unlike the communists whose policy is to bring all those having unequal living standards down to the lowest level, we are striving to carry out a social revolution which never stops aiming at raising the living standard of all the people, starting with the poorest. Looking at reality, even if we accept as the standard wage the minimum guaranteed salary of the worker recently fixed by the War Cabinet at 1,070 piasters per month for areas where the cost of living is lowest, there are still millions of people living under that standard. These are the peasants who do not have enough land to till and would not have enough to eat if they sold part of their produce to buy clothes or medicine. These are also the ambulant merchants on the pavements of the cities and towns.

(18) It was within the framework of the Living Standard Revolution that the War Cabinet raised the pay and family allowances of the soldiers. We are reviewing the pay scale of all those who are serving in other branches of activities. We have yet to review the price of farm products. We also have to adequately provide for the housing, health and educational needs of all, especially those living in the cities. In short, if we begin to carry out the Living Standard Revolution today, with concrete projects and step-by-step preparation, one thousand days from today, we shall certainly be able to create a big change for the better on this land.



SPEECH BY...(12)

7 That is why I believe that every one hundred days we pause to take stock of ourselves, list our achieved goals, discern our mistakes and proceed to further achievements.

8 As of today, I put stress on the governmental activities to stamp out corruption and revive the good Vietnamese traditions of Government based on moral foundations, in respect of the law and justice. First of all in the coming one hundred days I shall personally look for people whose experiences and integrity are beyond reproach to form a central corps of inspectors in charge of investigating all complaints of injustices so as to help the govern take timely corrective measures. I solemnly promise that, as of today, those who are responsible for serving the people will have to pay for their crimes if they commit the crime of betraying the confidence of the people. For a long time, on this land, the honest little man has been oppressed by those in authority. A nation cannot exist if there is no justice for everyone.

9 For a long time, no consideration has been given to the aspirations of the peasants who make up the backbone of the country. Our peasants have always lived in insecurity because they have been exploited, terrorized. Our peasants have to live utter misery because they are the first victims of the deplorably unequal distribution of wealth, of profiteering and of inflation. The peasants lack all the basic necessities of a worthy life. The war has disturbed their peaceful life, and their labor has not been adequately rewarded. The war and its instigators--the Viet Cong--have upset the moral norms, have destroyed the law and justice. Many people in the countryside have lost faith in the government and lost faith in themselves. I prescribe that this government has the responsibility to regain the people's confidence and support.

6 As I have made clear earlier, at present the Armed Forces, with the limitless assistance of friendly countries, have realized important changes in the military field. We are destroying the aggressive machinery of the communists on this and the other side of the parallel. Continuing to take advantage of these successes, we shall destroy the entire apparatus of aggression of the Communists. Victory is on our side. Military, we shall certainly have victory in a not distant future.



SPEECH BY...(13)

But it is not enough to defeat the Communists military... We must so strive that on this land the Communists are alienated by and from the people, especially those in the countryside. This is the task of pacification and rural reconstruction. To sum up the importance of this task in short: the countryside is the decisive factor in the entire effort.

Consequently I nobilize all the existing cadres to serve in the pacification and rural reconstruction programs. These cadres will go to the countryside and together with the peasants they will fight to defend the villages, they will help the peasants to till the land and increase production, improve agricultural techniques, raise the living standard of the peasant in every way. They will help the peasants to reorganize the village administration, to realize a democratic way of life at the village level and lay the solid foundations for a free and democratic regime in the future. The pacification and rural reconstruction not only require many facilities and many cadres. It also demands that these cadres have determination and ability. I truthfully say that in the existing administration there are not yet such cadres in sufficient numbers. That is why I earnestly hope that all the fighters in all the patriotic movements who are rich in experience will actively participate in this big and meaningful task. Pacification and rural reconstruction which bring a new organized life to eighty percent of our people, should in my opinion be the responsibility of all particularly the revolutionary fighters. And now you have the favorable conditions, the facilities that are more abundant than ever before, to carry out this responsibility successfully.

11 The biggest national asset of our country at present is the youth. The young are tempered with and enthusiasm which no force can extinguish. The young people demand that there be an end to the dark days and that a future be realized in which everyone would enjoy justice, equal opportunities in order to make full use of present-day knowledge. Our sacred goal is to encourage this enthusiasm of the young people, to strengthen this determination, and to use this source of capabilities. At the same time we have the responsibility to guide the young, to help to put to use the national heritage, so that the precious knowledge and experiences of our fathers shall not be forgotten.

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Run for VP in Minnesota.../



SPEECH BY...(14)

12 The responsibility of the authorities is to guarantee those among the youth who have the ability and the will to study, a good education. In order to accomplish that theory of Education, as a first step, the Government will grant 2,500 scholarships a year to high school students. As a result a high school student in each city of the country will be granted a scholarship until he finishes his studies.

The granting of scholarships is based on the capacity, the will and the need of the selected student. The family situation, or power cannot have any influence.

13 Also in the field of Education, we still have a lot of works to achieve. We need more teachers, schools, textbooks, especially those which tell about the true national spirit. The above achievements require important funds, but we can succeed, with the help of the allied countries of the free world.

15 During the French colonization, a lot of people had got a wrong opinion about the success of an examination; as soon as they have a seat in an office, they think they are superior to their fellow countrymen. That kind of spirit must be eliminated. From now on, the capacity will be the principal element which can influence the choice of a personnel. ~~The conscientious ones will be hired on the contrary, those who just care about their owns will be fired.~~

16 If we refer to the honor the authorities have given to those who sacrificed their lives for the nation, we realize it still is not enough.

We have to admit that we are not doing our best for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who had given their lives to the Nation, as for the crippled ones.

To remedy, the government will give special care to it, in order to bring justice to those who have fought with all their heart for the independence of the Nation and the Freedom of the people. Furthermore, the Government has to enable the veterans to fight again, with an importance according to their capacity, if it is not to say with the same dangers.



SPEECH BY.....(15)

19 Meanwhile, the Government has in mind another program of another kind, a program aiming to restore the citizenship to those who took the wrong direction, considering their own self more important than the nation. I will give them a certain time so they can get rid of the responsibility which they realise is not worth while. After self-criticism, they will be employed according to their capacity.

As I used to say, we, Vietnamese people, tend to forgive those who went the wrong way, give them the opportunity to become new human beings. On the contrary, to those who refuse this opportunity, I pity them, because to me, they are mentally deranged by birth, but I cannot let them go on forming obstacles to the development of the nation.

20 During my visits to rural areas, I was heart-rending to see that my compatriots there became victims of the increasing cost of living and were suffering from being in short of the first necessities. If this situation was created by good hoarders, the government will bring the convicts before the Court which surely will punish them severely. Besides, the shortage of goods will undoubtedly be solved satisfactorily, thanks to government efforts and timely assistance from friendly countries. The government will find out efficient means to stabilize the market prices, the most important of them is the method of uniting producers and consumers into relationships benefiting to both of them. In the transportation field, the government is always ready to provide necessary means, and if this still cannot meet the needs, it will request assistance from allied countries at a proper time. In brief, all necessary steps for the normalization of supplies so that people throughout the country could buy food and goods at reasonable prices, have always been a great concern for the government.

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SPEECH BY...(16)

Finally, we must affirm once again the struggle of our people against the Communist aggressors. My dear compatriots and comrades-in-arms are certainly aware that if this country falls under the Communist yoke, our nation would be annihilated. The Viet Cong, like any other Communist group, are acting on the International Communist Organization's orders which, in fact, envisages the most fearful imperialism in human history.

Communist Imperialism disseminates a doctrine using hatred as driving power to foment dissension inside a government as well as inside every family. The most important aspect of Communism is that it is unnatural and atheistic.

That is why I appeal to my compatriots of all faiths to unite closely and, along with the whole people and Armed Forces, fight against that foreign sophism which destroys the family and exterminates the nation at the same time with the most sacred confidence of our people.

The sooner the entire population is united, the sooner we restore peace in this land, and the more closely we unite, the stronger our national force will be.

United, we will create a lasting bulwark ensuring justice for the society, freedom for the people and democracy throughout the country.

My best regards to you all my dear compatriots and comrades-in-arms.